

The Week At Ottawa

Championship of the Provincial Rights by Conservatives in Commons.

Premier Keeps Westerners in Line by Dangling Vacant Portfolio.

Parliament All Agog to Learn Nature of Autonomy Bill Compromise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 18.—The debate on Wednesday on the autonomy bill goes for the strengthening of the opinion of those who hold that educational questions should be left to the provinces to which they rightly belong. Not for the first time has there been a debate in the Commons characterized by so much acerbity. Mr. Foster in the early evening delivered one of the greatest speeches ever heard in parliament, in which he scored the ministers for the humiliating spectacle they presented when they were arrested on the technical charge of homicide, but later paroled in the custody of his chief. The driver of the other vehicle was also arrested.

KILLED BY FIRE ENGINE. In Attempting to Clear Obstructing Carriage Driver Kills Three People.

New York, March 18.—An unidentified fire engine was killed, two children were slightly injured and several other persons narrowly escaped harm at Fifth avenue and 116th street this evening when a ladder truck, replying to an alarm of fire, was forced to take the sidewalk through another vehicle being towed by a fire engine. The woman was killed almost instantly. The three children were trampled upon by the wheels passing over her body. The driver of the truck was arrested on the technical charge of homicide, but later paroled in the custody of his chief. The driver of the other vehicle was also arrested.

DELINQUENTS ARE PUNISHED. Artillerymen Implicated in Neva Incident Are Sentenced.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The verdict of the court-martial which tried the officers and men of the batteries of artillery which were implicated in the Neva incident, on Jan. 19, scattering missiles in the vicinity of the imperial pavilion, was pronounced today. Capt. Davidoff and Sub-Lieut. Kearsuff, of the 17th battery, were found guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced to be dismissed from the army and to imprisonment in the fortress, the former for a year and a half, the latter one year and five months. Sub-Lieut. Kearsuff was sentenced to imprisonment for two years. Lieut. Col. Polysseff and Gunner Patrikeff were acquitted. The court found there was no connection on the part of any of those on trial with a plot to assassinate the Emperor.

JAPS' TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS. Chinese Notified Oyama Enters Harbin April 10.

Harbin, March 18.—(News)—The Chinese here are in an excited state and say notification has been received that the Japanese army will enter Harbin on April 10. Many Chinese refugees are arriving from the south. They report ill-treatment by Japanese and say that Russian-speaking Chinese are being hurried downward and placarded. "The great Russian translator," they say, is being taken to the front. They are all swearing a request to pay at least a little for provisions, declared that the "Chinese dogs are not deserving of other treatment."

MILITARY DEMORALIZATION. French Public Opinion Completely Shaken in Ally's Abilities.

Paris, March 18.—The Russian defeat coming along with Gen. Kuropatkin's recall has completely shaken French official and public opinion regarding Russia's ability successfully to make headway against such complications. The first view that the Russian reverses were part of a strategic plan is now entirely abandoned and the comment turns upon Russia's accumulating misfortunes. The recognized Russian organ, the Echo de Paris, says: "Kuropatkin follows the path of Alexief, Sosenko, Orloff, Stark, Gripenberg and a long list of others in various stages of investigation and disputation, a desperate announcement that Captain Clado has been relieved of all functions appears to emphasize the condition of Russia's military demoralization."

Peace Proposals Disappear. The peace proposals, although recently considered bright, now seem to have disappeared. The officials say this is due mainly to Japan's insistence that Russia withdraw from the Manchurian peninsula. The Russian pride prevents her from taking the initiative. Therefore, it is believed, the war will be indefinitely prolonged.

SIFTON'S SUCCESSOR. Acadian Recorder. Mr. Walter Scott, M. P., who is mentioned as probable minister of the interior in succession to Mr. Sifton, is a newspaper man, editor of the Redan Leader. He is under forty years of age, and first entered parliament in 1900, when he defeated the late Nicholas Flood Davis.

BRITISH STEAMER ABANDONED. Tokio, March 18.—The British steamer Mars, while attempting the passage of Soya Straits, bound for Vladivostok, was caught in the ice and stranded on Susele promontory. The crew abandoned the vessel and landed on the island of Hokkaido. The Mars is a vessel of 2,497 tons register and in command of Captain Ruffell. She sailed from Barry, Wales, November 28.

RAILWAYS ASK PROTECTION. Polish Line Requests Troops to Guard Its Bridges.

Warsaw, March 18.—The directors of the Vistula railroad have asked for troops to guard the bridges between Siedlec and Mladin, in consequence of the receipt of letters threatening their destruction. There has been recrudescence of strike agitation in the Lodz district. A party of strike leaders forced workmen at the mills at Pabianice to leave their work but the men refused. A fight followed an agitator was killed and others were wounded.

ARMY NORTH OF TIE PASS. Tokio, March 18.—A despatch from the headquarters of Japanese forces in the field, dated yesterday, says: "According to statements made by prisoners of the force of the enemy resisting north of the Pass Tuesday, March 15, consisted of three divisions. "Gen. Kuropatkin personally commanded during the battle in the neighborhood of the Tie Pass Tuesday, March 14."

RHODES' SCHOLARSHIPS IN N. Y. President of Cornell States That All Candidates Have Failed.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 18.—President Schurman of Cornell was notified today that not a single candidate taking the qualifying examination for the Rhodes' scholarship from New York state had succeeded. The New York state scholars for the present year will therefore be chosen from the men who passed the qualifying examination last year and who have now passed the age limit. The men thus eligible are: Geo. M. Falcon, Brooklyn, student in Columbia University; Henry M. McCracken, New York University; J. Jackson, Brooklyn, and Ralph C. Willard, Watertown.

FIND INFERNAL MACHINES. Moscow Police Make Hundreds of Arrests of Dynamiters.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The secret police of Moscow have discovered an organization acting in conjunction with the revolutionary party in London, and 300 persons already have been arrested. The police found in a store an infernal machine, and many other small explosives and weapons, together with printing presses and revolutionary documents, included among the latter being letters to the central committee, and responses relating to the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

CEREBRAL-SPINAL MENINGITIS. Astonishing Prevalence of Disease in New York Unaccounted For.

New York, March 18.—Cerebral-spinal meningitis, which has been so prevalent in New York since the winter, has claimed 88 lives since January 1. Most of the victims were children. Five have died every day for eleven weeks and again one a day for the same period last year. It has been claimed that the cause of the epidemic is the disease which is carried on some of the big storm and ice, relics of the big storm, still remain. The health commissioner, however, says the disease cannot be traced to the streets.

BOUGHT CASCA. Well-known Steamer Bought by White Pass and Yukon.

An important deal has just been completed whereby the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company becomes the owner of the steamer Casca, which has been on the run between White Horse and Dawson for the past four years or so. The Casca was one of the "Independent" fleet and was built by the Ironside, Rennie & Campbell, the well-known contracting firm of Vancouver, who made big money out of her, but who, owing to their neglect, let her run down here, are now closing out their northern interests. The White Pass Company is said to have paid a good price for the steamer, which was its most formidable competitor.

FIGHTING STANDARD OIL. Large Convention in Kansas Gets Down to Business.

Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—A special to the Star from Independence, Kansas, says: "When the convention of oil producers of Kansas was called to order here today, the first order of business was the fight against the Standard Oil Company. There were 3,000 persons present. The organization effected early action in the winter of 1904, when legislation was made permanent. Many speeches were delivered today, devoted to the business end of the situation. While the Standard Oil Company was denounced, the producers did not lose sight of the fact that in order to win the fight they must act. Among the delegates were several leading state legislators. Governor Hoch was the centre of attention. Ida M. Tarbell was also received enthusiastically. Among those present were former Governor North of North Dakota, and Frank E. Monett, of Ohio."

TEN MEN KILLED IN MINES. Explosion in Virginia Causes Great Destruction to Life and Property.

Charleston, W. Va., March 18.—An explosion occurred at the mines of the New River Smokeless Coal and Coke Company at Rush Run tonight, in which ten men were killed. The explosion was in the Rush Run mine and extended through to the Red Ash mine, nearly two miles away, and great names of fire burst out of the mouths of both mines.

Hero of the "West Indian" Incident at Coronel—Several Times Shipwrecked.

A telegram from Astoria to Captain Locke, on Friday, contained the news of the death at that Oregon town of injuries received in a railway accident, the exact nature of which is not made clear, of Captain S. F. Scott—widely known in shipping circles the world over and a familiar figure on the steamers of this city and Vancouver, where he lived for some time a few years ago. Since resigning a sea-going life, in which he had decidedly more thrilling adventures than fall to the lot of ordinary merchant seamen, he had taken his place in the Terminal City, carrying on the business of an auctioneer and realty agent; there he lost both his wife and child, and he had been a victim of an enemy inducing him to "pull stakes," although he was then doing an excellent business, and was a member of the firm, where he had extensive interests. The delay in securing railway communication for that regretful district brought him again to the Coast, and at the time of his demise he was in the employ of the Coast Trading company at Golden Beach, Ore. The body of the deceased skipper is now at Portland, whence it will be forwarded to Vancouver for interment in Mountain View cemetery beside his wife and daughter.

Looking to The Future. Grand Trunk Pacific Subsidiary Company Acquires Coal Lands.

Deal Closed For 17,000 Acres in the Bulkley Valley District.

Development Depends Upon Time of Construction of Line.

IN CONNECTION with the somewhat prolonged sojourn of the general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on this coast, suggestion has been conveyed that there was more purpose in his mission than was disclosed to superficial view. Mr. Scott's primary object was not so innocent as to not suspect that he may be anything in time of war. In the little port of Coronel the warship Esmeralda overhauled the steamship Esmeralda, and the latter was largely his own property, and represented about the total of his worldly fortune. He protested that he was a British subject—that he commanded a vessel flying the British flag, and that he had British mails aboard and was in a hurry. The commander of the Esmeralda was sorry to inconvenience him, but insisted. Then Captain Scott assumed well simulated wrath. It was an outrage, said, and one to which he, a British sailor would never submit. He had a good steel ship and he was going out of harbor. He would not be interfered with, he would turn the West Indian upon the warship, give the signal for full ahead, and all would go down together.

LANDS NEAR HAZELTON. These lands are situate in the Telqua valley, about sixty miles south of Hazelton, and upon the investigation of extensive tracts of land, which are equal in the extent and quality of the coal deposits to the celebrated areas of the Crow's Nest. The district in which the lands are situated is a well-prospected, and capital from various parts of Canada has been attracted thereto. The company, with headquarters in Toronto, has been laboring for some time with a view to prospective development. Other companies have also invested in the district.

Part of Great Scheme. Although the deal just closed is subsidiary to the greater transcontinental railway enterprise, it is nevertheless a part of that scheme. The one is intimately connected with the other, and from a provincial point of view the transaction is of great importance. It is indicated that the Grand Trunk Pacific managers are not impervious to the legitimate claims of British Columbia upon their attention. It is a fact that the company, on very good authority that the possibility of coal demands, not only from the railway enterprise, but also from the railway steamship lines within prospective creation of the company, were contemplated in the purchase. The deal is a part of the scheme, and will be vigorously proceeded with in the near future, and operations will be directed or otherwise seem justifiable by the advent of the big trans-Canada line.

The energetic development of these coal measures of course largely depends upon the creation of a market, which would follow the construction of the line.

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Victim of Train.

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EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES. Repeated Shocks Cause Panic Near the City.

New York, March 18.—A Naples despatch to the Star says: "Several shocks of earthquakes were felt here today (Friday) and at Avellino and Benevento. In several places the inhabitants fell into a panic but no serious damage resulted."

RUSSIAN CAVALRY DISPERSED. Washington, March 18.—The Japanese legation today received the following cablegram from the foreign office at Tokio: "On Thursday last our detachment on the right side of the Liao river dispersed eight Russian cavalry squadrons which had artillery with them, and thus occupied the heights north of the Pass on the right side of the Liao, and cannonaded the retreating enemy, which consisted of one infantry division and ten cavalry squadrons."

JAPANESE LOAN PROGRESSING. Negotiations With German Bankers Prove Satisfactory.

GERMAN COLONISTS UNRULY. Disquieting News Received From West African Settlements.

EULOGIES FOR KUROPATKIN. Leading French Journals Regret General's Abrupt Recall.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TRIP. His Majesty and Party to Visit the Mediterranean.

Berlin, March 19.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the negotiations with Berlin banks for the Japanese loan are nearing conclusion. The loan will be at five per cent. interest, but its amount is not stated. The German press heads the group of banks interested. The other banks include all of the larger Berlin institutions.

PARIS, MARCH 19.—The French press this morning devotes eulogistic articles to Gen. Kuropatkin, expressing regret at the Emperor's abrupt recall of the commander-in-chief. On the main deck eight cabins have been transferred for the Emperor's use into a work room, drawing room and bedroom and several new cabins have been built for the suite. The Emperor will transfer to the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Naples.

CAPTURED BY ARABS. French Count Falls Victim to Moroccan Bandits.

Paris, March 18.—Count De Segonzac, who was sent by the Moroccan commission to investigate the commercial conditions of Morocco, has been captured by Arabs. The case resembles the Fardian affair. The commissioner received a despatch from the count's interpreter briefly announcing Segonzac's capture as the result of the treachery of an Arab sheik, but giving particulars. The incident causes excitement owing to France's policy of assuming paramount control in Morocco.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. Winnipeg, March 18.—Among new companies incorporated here are North American Investment Company, limited, capital half million. The Great West Farm and Land Company, two hundred thousand. Norris Implement Company, capital one hundred thousand. Brandon Hardware Company, capital sixty thousand. Brandon Times Publishing Company, capital forty thousand. Capt. Scott's company, which was closed to company having been dissolved by the government owing to the waters being depleted by wholesale fishing.

KUROPATKIN TO CZAR. Disgraced Commander Acknowledges His Demise.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—A telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas, dated March 17, says: "In pursuance of the orders of Your Majesty received March 13, I handed over to General Linewich, the commander of the land and naval forces operating against the Japanese."

SAMOAN CLAIMS AGAIN. Gormany's Small Unpaid Bill a Touchy Subject.

Berlin, March 18.—The statement of the Samoan claims has become a rather touchy point with the foreign office as it is not understood why a sum of money as \$120,000 should cause the United States and Great Britain to hesitate in its payment. The delay has, it is pointed out, been out of proportion to the amount of the claims and as the damages are owing, according to the arbitration to a lot of indignant persons the impression is that Great Britain and the United States have shown delay amounting to indifference. It is admitted unofficially that the claims for \$120,000 which were prepared by an American lawyer are in excess of the actual losses. Germany has not made any proposition to the United States or Great Britain, but would probably accept one half the amount of the claims if it was offered. The sum of \$25,000 mentioned in an American despatch as being all the claims are worth is looked upon here as a sort of baiting offer not becoming the subject in controversy. The German government has informed the United States and Great Britain as a matter of negotiations that were begun March 10 that she is about to make a joint offer.

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The War Will Continue. The Russian government continues to doubt that whatever may be the fate of Harbin and of the present eastern army, the war will continue. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's orders to try issues with the Japanese in the open sea are cancelled. Preparations for the mobilization of a new army are continuing, and the finance department is busy with measures to provide for the necessities of the war.

Internal Conditions Better. Though the mobilization orders may bring on disturbances and even uprisings for the moment, the internal conditions are better. The Emperor's return to the capital has been a relief to the people, and the disturbances have been quiet, though sporadic disorders still exist, but there has been no general panic. The army has been in good order, and the military authorities have manifested their ability to cope with the situation. The strikes also have largely subsided, and the industrial activity has been resumed until May 1, at least when the social democrats press an intention to renew the economical agitation.

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ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—(1 a. m.)—Reports received from Manchuria will be able to continue tonight, while relieving the immediate fear of the Russian people that the Manchurian army already is cut off and commanding information already received that the retirement is in full progress, throw no further light on the condition of, or the losses of the army and contain no disquieting information. The city of Fakoman, which is well in the Russian rear, has been seized by a force given out as Chinese bandits, but which are a Japanese column. From Fakoman one road leads to Kaiyuan, about 20 miles north of the Pass, and the great Chinese road runs northward, paralleling the railroad and offering a force there the alternative of striking directly to the Russian line or pushing on toward the Sungari river along the highway, which is better than the road over which Gen. Linevitch will have to retreat. The new commander in chief will need to make the strategic qualities of Kuropatkin to effect the withdrawal safely.

The War Will Continue. The Russian government continues to doubt that whatever may be the fate of Harbin and of the present eastern army, the war will continue. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's orders to try issues with the Japanese in the open sea are cancelled. Preparations for the mobilization of a new army are continuing, and the finance department is busy with measures to provide for the necessities of the war.

Internal Conditions Better. Though the mobilization orders may bring on disturbances and even uprisings for the moment, the internal conditions are better. The Emperor's return to the capital has been a relief to the people, and the disturbances have been quiet, though sporadic disorders still exist, but there has been no general panic. The army has been in good order, and the military authorities have manifested their ability to cope with the situation. The strikes also have largely subsided, and the industrial activity has been resumed until May 1, at least when the social democrats press an intention to renew the economical agitation.

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Provincial Legislature

Second Reading of Dyking Act Moved by Minister of Public Works.

Able Expose of Important Subject—Province Assumes Large Responsibility.

House to Be Photographed Monday—Opposition Advised to Look Pleasant

Friday, March 17. THE House assembled at 2 o'clock, and after prayers was read the following was the order of business:

Bill. Hon. Mr. Tatlow introduced a bill to amend the Horticultural Board Act.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald observed that this bill was procedurally designed to enable the government to recover monies from the Le Roi Mining Company.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow read from the text of a case submitted in the matter of the Le Roi claim, to show that the government's statement of the matter had been admitted in the proceedings.

The Attorney-General said he certainly would not be prepared to reconsider anything he may have said in this matter, on the strength of the telegram referred to by the leader of the opposition.

Mr. Macdonald went on to read the despatch and submitted in the matter of the Le Roi claim, to show that the government's statement of the matter had been admitted in the proceedings.

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of the financial responsibility. He made an analysis of the assessments under the proposed readjustment in order to show that the taxation was fairly apportioned as between the different districts.

Under the Dyking Drainage and Irrigation Act, 1894, a number of dyking districts were formed—Pitt Meadows, Coquitlam, Matsqui and Sumas.

The Maple Ridge district was organized under the Act of 1892, but its debentures were issued under the provisions of the Act of 1894.

Under the Act of 1894 commissioners were appointed for each of the districts to look after the affairs of constructing and managing the dykes.

The commissioners had power to borrow money on the debentures of the districts. Debentures were chargeable against the lands to be benefited by the dykes, and the commissioners were authorized to levy assessments on such lands to raise moneys to pay interest and form a sinking fund to pay the debentures at maturity.

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Table with columns: Dist., Int. & Sink. Maint., Total. Rows include Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge, Coquitlam, Matsqui, Chilliwack.

The amount payable on 50 acres of land each year would be as follows:

In Pitt Meadows—Low land.....\$136.20 Maple Ridge—Low land..... 96.90 Maple Ridge—High land..... 68.70 Coquitlam..... 160.65 Matsqui..... 94.70 Chilliwack..... 41.25

The settlers complained that they could not pay these heavy charges and make a living out of the land and if they were compelled to pay them they would have to abandon their homes.

The amount of assessments under the capital assessments already levied which had become due was \$212,401.02, of which only \$9,572.30 had been paid, leaving a balance of \$202,828.72 overdue.

No payments had been made by the districts for costs of maintenance and the government had to pay all these charges in addition to the interest and sinking fund on debentures and were practically receiving nothing from the districts.

The amounts payable on capital account in Chilliwack were much lower than in any other district and did not seem excessive. In arriving at the amounts to be assessed against the districts (Continued on Page Six.)

German Socialists Accuse Government Charge That Authorities Have Winked at Breaches of Neutrality.

Berlin, March 16.—Chancellor Von Buelow and Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, engaged in a bitter discussion in the Reichstag today over Germany's Russian policy.

The speaker of the Reichstag, Herr Bebel, said that the government had winked at breaches of neutrality.

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Army's Fate Is Unknown

Decided Anxiety In St. Petersburg to Learn Happenings in Manchuria.

Russians Losing Heavily in Rear-guard Actions Pursued by Japanese.

Viols of Wrath Are Poured Out on General Kuropatkin's Head.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—(Special.)—The Russian army's fate in Manchuria is still unknown.

News from the front indicates that the Russian army is suffering heavy losses.

General Kuropatkin is the focus of much anger and criticism.

The Russian government is under great pressure to act.

There is a widespread feeling of despair among the Russian people.

The Japanese forces are making significant gains.

The Russian military situation is becoming increasingly dire.

There is a growing sense of urgency in the Russian capital.

The Russian government is struggling to maintain order.

The Russian army's performance has been disappointing.

The Russian people are losing faith in their government.

The Russian military is being reorganized.

The Russian government is seeking international support.

The Russian army is being reinforced.

The Russian government is taking emergency measures.

The Russian army is being retrained.

The Russian government is seeking a truce.

The Russian army is being re-equipped.

The Russian government is seeking a peace treaty.

The Russian army is being re-deployed.

The Russian government is seeking a ceasefire.

The Russian army is being re-organized.

The Russian government is seeking a permanent peace.

The Russian army is being re-trained.

SERIOUSLY BURNED BY GAS.

Nanaimo, March 17.—(Special.)—Thomas Mills, underground manager and Henry Devlin, fire boss, were seriously burned by gas in No. 1 mine today.

Both men were burned about the face, hands and neck, and were removed to the hospital.

Ernestine E. Kirkman, aged 10, daughter of James Kirkman of Seattle, died suddenly this morning of a ruptured blood vessel. She attended school as usual yesterday.

THE COASTING LAWS.

Seattle Paper Points Out Concession by Canada to United States Steamers.

The Pacific Marine Review, published monthly at Seattle, says: The approach of the opening of navigation in the Yukon revives the question of the justice of the continued suspension by order in council of the Canadian coasting laws as between British Columbia ports and the Canadian Yukon, both via St. Michael and Lynn canal.

When first suspended, in 1898, there were no steamships at Vancouver or Victoria able to cope with the trade.

The acquisition of the P. N. by the C. P. R. and the addition of many fine steamers to the fleet, together with several independent steamers that are running, has completely changed the situation.

There are now in the Yukon sufficient Canadian steamers to supply the trade, many of which are forced to lie idle while steamers from Puget sound load cargo in British Columbia ports.

Canadian steamers are not permitted to carry American goods from American ports to American points on the Yukon, the United States being the greatest exponent of the coasting laws of any maritime nation.

This is an anomalous position, and one which is being steadily improved. Your correspondent is informed that pressure will be brought upon the British government, through the Canadian House of Commons, to insist upon the restoration of the coasting laws this season.

Aorangi Arrives From South Seas

Steamer Aorangi of the Canadian-Australian Line arrived yesterday afternoon, and after the usual delay of the immigration officials, the passengers were landed.

The steamer had a full complement of passengers, and a heavy cargo, including 1,050 cases of assorted fruits, passion fruit and other tropical produce, much of which is for F. R. Stewart & Co., the passengers included Mr. B. T. Rogers of the British Columbia Sugar Refinery at Nanaimo.

Representative of "Force" in Victoria architect, by whom he was shown the local points of interest during his short stay.

Commodore Engineer Bingham, E. N. Darg, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, A. Loken, Mrs. A. Raman, L. Harrison, C. Zickler, Mrs. C. Pettie, R. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. E. H. Baker, Mrs. C. Davidson, Wm. Orr, R. Atkins, Mrs. R. Atkins, E. Jewell, Mrs. E. Cussen, T. McCulloch, W. Baker, S. F. Harty, A. E. Tovey, C. Halcome, Mrs. C. Halcome, T. Platon, Miss E. Platon, Master S. Platon.

The Aorangi left Sydney on February 20, Brisbane on the 22nd, Suva, 28th; Panning Island, March 5, and Houndon on March 9. Fine weather was experienced during the greater part of the voyage, with some variable wind and sea from Houndon.

The steamer did not encounter the heavy gale which raged recently off the southern coast, though the sea was heavy, and the glass very low—down to 29.30. The steamer Mowera was passed on February 24, between Suva and Brisbane. The freight brought by the steamer was:

Fifteen hundred carcasses mutton, 1,050 cases fruit, 200 bunches bananas, 1,100 cases onions, 700 boxes butter, 800 bags flour, 120 boxes soap, 90 boxes gum, and 500 boxes sugar.

The Aorangi will arrive at Victoria on March 17. The steamer will be met by the tugboat "Mowera" at the wharf.

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENT.

Prussian Sovereign and French Ambassador Dine at Same Table.

Berlin, March 17.—Emperor William will dine with M. Bihourd, the French ambassador, tonight. As this is the first time since the war with France that a Prussian sovereign has eaten at the French embassy, a certain political interest attaches to the incident.

Cabinet Crisis Is Now Over

Government Urges Announcements That Peace Once More Reigns at Ottawa.

Substantial Modifications of the Autonomy Bill to Be Made.

Sir William Mulock Favors the Nationalization of Telephone Services.

OTTAWA, March 17.—A department of Winnipeggers saw the government this morning and urged the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba to the 60th parallel, including the whole of the district of Keweenaw.

The Irishmen of Ottawa successfully celebrated today.

The Senate railway committee reported bills respecting the British Columbia and Western, Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon and the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen.

The Free Press, the Liberal organ, states that the cabinet crisis is over. The substantial modification of the autonomy bill, the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba to the 60th parallel, and the bill was decided upon. The government intends to hold the public lands and also retain charge of irrigation. The formal announcement by Premier Laurier probably will be made Monday.

Hon. Mr. Fielding stated this morning that the government is considering the advisability of creating a system of annuities in the Dominion.

Mr. Macpherson Speaks.

Mr. Macpherson, in presenting a petition against the educational clause of the autonomy bill, stated it contained 42 names, none of which he could find on the voters' list for Vancouver City, whence it emanated.

He was continuing to make remarks along this line when he was called to order by the speaker at the request of several opposition members, and was told that he might present his reasons for doubting the authenticity of the signatures, but was not at liberty to make a speech upon the subject.

The Century Life Insurance Company, a British Columbia concern, got an extension of time today.

To Investigate Telephones.

Sir William Mulock, introducing a motion for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the telephone services existing in the city, said he thought the time had come to consider this question with a view to discovering how the further usefulness of the telephone system might be brought about.

He could conceive no utility outside of the post office which concerned the United States Senate more than the telephone. He confessed that he had a biased opinion upon the subject and saw no reason why it should not be considered as much the duty of the state to take charge of telephones as to conduct post offices.

The Senate today passed resolutions of thanks to the United States Senate for the courtesy extended to Speaker Dandurand and Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

ORANGE LODGE'S PROTEST.

The Grand Orange Lodge of eastern Ontario passed strong resolutions today against interference with educational rights between provinces.

Commissioners King (Canada), Wallcott and Titman (United States), met here today to discuss the summer's work on the delimitation of the international boundary.

In the portrait of the King which Mr. Forbes of Montreal is painting for the Canadian Commons, His Majesty is represented in the uniform of a field marshal. The Queen is represented as wearing purple robes of state.

Prince Edward Island members ventilated their grievances and made a strong plea for the construction of a tunnel under the Northumberland straits.

SECOND PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rojestvensky's Fleet Sails for Unknown Destination.

Antanarivo, Madagascar, March 17.—The Russian second Pacific squadron left Nosse Be by steamer on March 16. Its destination is not known.

Handsome Pictures... FREE... THE COLONIST has secured the following set of cosmo pictures—a new process of photo reproduction—of these celebrated paintings:

Active Liver Prevents Fermentation of Food. The Great Source of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Headache, Vertigo, Constipation, Despondency and Bad Temper.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Symptoms: Coated Tongue, Headache and Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Muddy Complexion, Wind in the Stomach, Feelings of Weight and Oppression, Smothering Sensations in the Chest, Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade, Drowsiness After Meals, Despondency, Bad Temper, Biliousness, Constipation.

THE COLONIST Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. At 5 p. m. note of 55 ring for governor. At 5 p. m. note of 55 ring for governor.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year, \$10.00; Six months, \$6.00; Three months, \$3.50. Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

COMPROMISE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Harmony once more prevails at Ottawa. An agreement has been reached on the school question. A constitutional principle has been compromised on the altar of political expediency. Once more Sir Wilfrid Laurier has carried the day. Henceforth, it will not be denied that he is dictator of the Liberal party and a master of political strategy. Had the Prime Minister started in with a proposition simply to recognize the right of separate schools to exist in the Northwest, he might have been forced to withdraw even from that, because pressure to that end would have been inevitable and possibly as strong as it is in regard to the recent proposals. By inserting clauses so palpably beyond, in effect, what was contemplated by the British North America Act, or any Act since that time, providing for or relating to Separate Schools in the Northwest, he allowed a wide margin upon which to compromise and at the same time to make it impossible longer for the "wicked partner" of the administration to remain with it. Both things he has most successfully accomplished. He has carried his main point, the great object which he had in view, namely, that of cementing on the constitution of the new provinces, as a permanent feature, the principle of the recognition of separate schools as they now exist. It has been a distinct triumph in statescraft, as great as might have been achieved by the historic chief of his school of politics, Machiavelli.

The dissenting Liberals, too, have secured. They have registered their "kick," which is the new acceptance for voicing dissent, to proposals to which the country would not consent; and have succeeded in obtaining other proposals less unpalatable. They did not wholly succeed any more than did Sir Wilfrid, but they secured a "compromise," the "very best they could do." This they were glad to obtain, for although they did not follow the pill handed out by the Government, they were satisfied that would "square" with the public conscience. To have done otherwise would have defeated the Government. An appeal to the country on such a question would have meant the overwhelming defeat of the Liberal party. So now all are happy once more, except Clifford Sifton, who finds himself no longer the hero of "high tragedy," but the victim of strategy cleverer by far than his own, strategy which has lost nothing of its finesse since the days of Loyola. Each side has stood out to the limit, barely to the breaking point, of their political consciences, and then conceded enough to save the principle contended for by the leader and just enough to save the skins of his English supporters from a petty melodrama, with comedy sufficient to please the Premier and tragedy to alarm his partners.

Compromises in practical politics are inevitable; but compromises on questions of principle are never expedient in the public interests. They leave stains that can never be erased, they leave legacies that can never be forgotten. Great Britain compromised with Spain in 1763 on the North question, because of the complications in Europe at that time, and lost the Pacific Coast of North America, south of the 49th parallel, as a consequence. Great Britain compromised with the United States after the war of 1812 when the latter was beaten, over the Oregon country, and lost the state of Washington in 1846. Great Britain compromised with Old Canada after winning British North America from France, and has had the French question ever since. Consequences are never ending. Compromises on principles is the poison of politics.

The principle at stake in this instance is not the question of Separate Schools, because that has been legally inherited by compromise. It is the question of the right of the new Provinces to deal with their schools, subject to the direction of the B. N. A. Act. We contend, and have contended, that it is not competent for the Federal authorities to limit the powers of the Provinces in any way in regard to educational matters, which are exclusively within their jurisdiction. If they can limit them in any one particular they can limit them in any other particular. The B. N. A. Act contains all the safeguards that are necessary in the interests of denominational minorities. It follows then, it seems to us, that if they cannot vary in the slightest the provisions of the Act of Confederation, it was intended that they should not legislate at all in the matter. It was doubtless intended that within the four walls of section 93 the provinces should be supreme in their powers. To introduce into the autonomy bill provisions which are exactly parallel with provisions of existing legislation is either an act of supererogation or it is intended to prevent the Legislatures from using their own discretion when framing educational measures. If the latter, then it is a limitation of provincial powers and is that extent unconstitutional. The provinces have a right to pass an act containing any provisions they think consistent with their rights. It is for the provinces, in the first instance, to be the judge of what are their powers. If they exceed those

powers there are two courses open. The Dominion authorities can exercise their power of disallowance or there can be resort to the courts, with a final appeal to the Governor-General in Council. It seems to us that the Dominion Parliament might as well insert a general clause in the Autonomy Bill providing that the new provinces shall not pass any law which is unconstitutional, as to restrict their action in respect to particular law. Admittedly, such a provision would be absurd.

Whether the educational clauses of the Bill, when passed, could be attacked in the courts, we do not know; but we imagine they could. By an Act of the Legislature in contravention of the provisions of the Dominion Act, or in some other way, the question doubtless could, and in all probability may, arise as to the right of the Dominion to fetter the free action of the provinces. We believe, in such an event, it will be held that it has not such right. Whatever may be the outcome from a constitutional point of view, the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the present time has sown the seed of religious discord for many years to come in the Northwest. Instead of "healing a wound," he has opened it up afresh.

THE DISGRACE OF FAILURE.

The old Rothschild never had dealings with a man who was not a success, and he placed the same standard in his office. Napoleon would palliate a military offence, but never a blunder. In ordinary experience we see illustrated over and over again the truth of the adage that "nothing succeeds like success." The popular hero of yesterday, in defeat, is the shattered idol of today. And so it runs through life. Stoesel, the defender of Fort Arthur, who stood on a pedestal, an example of great resistance against fearful odds, the recipient of royal bouquets, is no longer the hero of Russia or of the world. So Kuropatkin, who was the embodiment of his country's hope in the present war, because he met a crushing defeat at the hands of the Japanese, has been dismissed from his command. Whether he failed through incompetence, through tactical error, or through irresistible forces against him, matters not. He failed. No word of praise now for his masterly retreats, for which he was eulogized by the Russian press. He goes back to meet an angry Emperor, and a gullen, disappointed people. However strenuously he fought, however heroically he endured, he failed to defend his final position; he lost at the critical moment of a great campaign. Thus the Russian Autocrat rewards his true, if not successful, servant. Because he could not accomplish the impossible, the name of Kuropatkin becomes the by-word of reproach throughout the Empire. In the disgrace of failure he seeks oblivion as a soldier in the oblivion of an entire nation. Livoitch, his successor, is hailed as the savior of his country's honor. He will be praised and beloved for a period in a measure commensurate with his predecessor's humiliation. If he, too, fails, as fall he will, he will follow in the line of victims to popular clamor or Imperial dictum. The men who sit in high places at Court and who are responsible for the conditions that brought about their country's shame now sit in exalted positions upon the throne, appointed to avert the consequences of official misconduct and misrule. Maddened by losses at the hands of an enemy they despised, and in the desperation of despair, they are prepared to place another army in the Far East to be sacrificed as Kuropatkin's forces have been. The destruction of an entire fleet, the loss of a great railway, of an immense amount of munitions of war (all of which cost millions upon millions of money to create) and the sacrifice of a vast number of men, have not yet sobered a Government drunken with ungodly pride. They are prepared to tempt the Fates still further. They will even risk the Baltic fleet, their last line of defence, like the throw of a dice, upon the result. To carry on this war their last vestige of credit is pledged in the money market. Having in view the prowess of Japan already displayed on land and sea, still fresh after victories of momentous character, still unimpaired in strength and vigor, and in control of every point of vantage; and having in view the untold losses inflicted upon Russia, there seems to be but one end to a course suicidal in its very conception, and that is absolute, certain, crushing defeat. Without an army, without a fleet, without prestige, without financial credit, and with internal discord, seething revolt and the intolerable burdens of war, what will the position of Russia be among the nations of the world? This is, of course, the blackest side of the picture. The fortunes of war are uncertain and Russia may avert final defeat, if she does not win, but the contingency is remote. What the end will be no one can foresee. It may be that this mammoth Empire, made up of many peoples and the dismembered parts of former nations, which it has taken centuries to weld together, will itself be dismembered and revert to its original elements or be re-organized into other political combinations. The work and dreams of Peter the Great seem about to suffer the penalty of a fate as cruel as that which medieval savage himself.

THE FISHERIES SETTLEMENT.

We refer to this matter on account of the unsatisfactory position in which it is now in, owing to the long delay in settlement. In 1901 when the modus vivendi was entered into for continuance of temporary control of the fisheries by the Dominion, there was a definite object in view on the part of the Premier. It was to give the Government for the development of the salmon fisheries. Conditions had been unsatisfactory. A licence of \$10 a boat was being imposed, which was a heavy tax on the fishermen, and produced a large revenue to the Dominion. In return for this nothing, or practically nothing, was being done to develop the fishing industry. It was felt that greater and more scientific efforts should be put forth in the direction of propagation. To promote such development the canners urged upon the Provincial Government to undertake the work upon their own behalf, and in order that it could be carried out without loss to the Province they expressed their willingness to allow the output of salmon to be taxed

two cents per cent. The Government having decided to take over the control of the inshore and inland fisheries, passed an act to authorize it to issue licences and appointed a commissioner. Then came the request from Ottawa for a modus vivendi until a final settlement could be reached. As part of the negotiations, and towards that end, the provincial government was asked to reduce the licence to \$2.50 per boat, to refrain from issuing licences at all, and would reimburse itself for expenses of control by taxation on the salmon output. There was, of course, too, the question of reimbursement for fees collected by the Dominion in excess of disbursement, which it was held belonged to the Province. This, however, it was proposed should not go into the general revenues of the Province, but be specially funded for the purposes of fishery development. Nothing practically has been arrived at, but conditions have greatly changed in the meantime. The salmon industry has suffered serious reverses, and it is quite improbable that the canners would now agree to be taxed on the output, particularly as the Dominion Government has refused to reduce the cost of boat licences, and to regulate the industry in an unduly burdensome manner. The Province can exercise control and issue licences. So also can the Dominion under the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—an anomaly, but true. To seek to assert its rights would mean that those engaging in the salmon fishery would require to take out two sets of licences, one from the Provincial and one from the Dominion authorities, so obviously a hardship to prohibit the fishing altogether, the present unfavorable conditions which exist. The conditions imposed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for a settlement are so unjust that it is impossible for the Provincial Government to accept. Despite the decision of the highest court of appeal, he practically says we must hand over control to the Dominion, and he will refuse to deal with the Province on any terms. In addition to that he proposes a system of book-keeping that actually debars the Province from any compensation for giving up its rights, and that in a financial settlement would bring the Province into the debt of the Dominion. He recognizes no claims prior to 1901 and crowds unusual capital expenditure for cruisers and launch expenses, in addition to ordinary operating expenses, upon the Province. It is, however, as we have said, in the programme of hostility on the part of the Dominion authorities to the Provincial administration. A club is being held over the heads of the people in order that they may change their rulers—political coercion to which our representatives at Ottawa are a party.

REPORT OF FISHERY DELEGATION.

The report of the delegation to Ottawa, consisting of Hon. Chas. Wilson and Mr. J. P. Babcock, Fishery Commissioner, was laid before the Legislature last week. The report, consisting of its pages, it appears that the results of the negotiations with the Dominion authorities have not been altogether satisfactory. At the time the delegation, consisting of the Prime Minister, went to the Dominion capital, we predicted that the results would be unfavorable to the claims of British Columbia. It was evident that the Ottawa delegation did not make any attempt to control the fisheries on account of the financial liability involved. Up to the present time, the Dominion Government, in its negotiations with the Province, outside of British Columbia, has spent largely each year in excess of the revenue of the fishery. The fishery revenues of the other provinces are not of an incidental character, and cannot be said to constitute a factor worth considering. On the other hand, British Columbia the revenues for the past five years amount to about forty per cent of the total of the Dominion. The singular disparity arises out of the fact that fishery conditions are better in the East, and, therefore, the Dominion Government has been able to fish anything like pay for the cost of management. In our case, the Dominion Government has not been able to fish a direct tax upon the fishing industry. It was, therefore, to have been expected that the influence of the Eastern provinces, in their political sympathy with the authorities at Ottawa, would be all in favor of the Dominion. From the report of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine to the delegation, it is apparent that the Province assuming control of the fisheries is that, owing to the distance of the Province from the Dominion, the Dominion has less personal knowledge of the industry, and that the Dominion authorities on the spot, could legislate for and regulate the fishery industry to much greater advantage than could the Dominion Government. But, perhaps, the most important feature at the present time is the failure of the Dominion Government to live up to its obligations in respect to the Province. Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, who was Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1901, and the Government of the day, recognized the Province as a distinct claim for financial assistance, and, as a consequence, a "modus vivendi" was entered into whereby the Dominion Government should retain control and account to the Province for the expenditure of the fees arising out of the fisheries as might be agreed upon until a final settlement was reached. 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Advertisement for 'GARDEN SEEDS' by STEELE, BRIGGS' SEED CO., LIMITED, featuring an illustration of a seed packet.

Text block containing various news snippets and advertisements, including one for 'Auto-Spray'.

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Large advertisement for 'Steele, Briggs' Seeds' with the headline 'are the Best that grow.' and 'You can't afford to waste weeks and months of time and energy'.

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Committee Waits On Railway Men

Board of Trade Again Takes Step For Island Development.

To Draft Act For Harbor Commission—National Park Is Favored.

Island railway extension, the question of the expediency of drafting an act for the appointment of harbor commissioners, amalgamating with this body, the pilotage board and the desirability of arranging for the creation of a national park reserve on Vancouver Island were matters debated at length at a well-attended adjourned monthly general meeting of the board of trade held yesterday evening. President S. J. Pitts presided.

On the question of island railway extension, the special committee presented an amended report over the one submitted at the last meeting, the chief change being that running powers should be reserved for all railways in any charter granted to companies proposing railway extensions on Vancouver Island to which public aid might be given.

The recommendation of the Central Farmers' Institute that the board should favor the establishment of a national park and forest reserve, carried unanimously, the only debatable point being the location of the same.

Respecting the creation of a board of harbor commissioners, some discussion ensued as to the expediency of the board framing an act or leaving the matter in the hands of the Ottawa government. It was finally decided that the act should be drafted by the board of trade.

Mr. Pitts, before taking up the regular business, announced, on the question of the harbor commissioners' report, that Mr. Prefontaine had suggested that the pilotage board be amalgamated with the proposed board of harbor commissioners. It was deemed advisable by the committee to enquire from Montreal respecting some alleged trouble which had arisen between the pilotage board and the committee's report was as follows:

March 6, 1905. To the President and Council, the Victoria Harbor Commission. Gentlemen—Your committee on harbors and navigation beg to direct your attention to the following matters:

March 15, 1905. To the President and Council, the Victoria Harbor Commission. Gentlemen—Your committee on railway and public works, beg to propose the following amendments and additions to the bill for the extension of the railway to the north end of the Island:

To amend as follows: "That the words 'or any other company' be inserted after the word 'company' in the third line of the first clause, and after the words 'Railway Co.' on the third line of the second clause."

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Much Money For Work in Cariboo

J. B. Hobson of the Consolidated Hydraulic Home From Montreal

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Voted to Secure Additional Water Power.

Looking at the picture of health and wearing that particular smile of satisfaction which distinguishes a man whose business plans have been crowned with success, J. B. Hobson, general manager of the Consolidated Cariboo Mining Company, Ltd., arrived in the city yesterday evening from Montreal and registered at the Grand Hotel.

To a Colonist reporter who interviewed him yesterday evening Mr. Hobson said he was again glad to be back in pretty Victoria, which city he characterized as the best residential point on the entire coast line from Mexico northward.

Speaking of the result of his mission to Montreal, he said he was very glad to report that the company had decided to expend a sum of \$500,000 in order to improve the water facilities for hydro-electric purposes. So huge is the undertaking that the balance of this year will be spent in making preliminary surveys, and next year the actual work of laying pipes and digging the canal will be taken up.

The distance to be traversed in carrying the water to the power plant is approximately seven miles. Employment will be given to an army of 1,000 men, and thus a large amount of money will be distributed in the Cariboo.

The large area and the high grade of the alluvial deposits included in the company's mines, accompanied with all other requirements for financial success, warrants the expenditure required for the procuring of a permanent supply of 5,000 miners' inches of water, the product of which will be made available without pay the cost thereof in one or two seasons, and will place the property on a basis for large and profitable production.

The company's property is located in the heart of the Quesselle river mining division—famous for its rich, shallow placers, its extensive system of ancient river channels, and its immense deposits of high-grade auriferous gravel. It is situated at Bullion, Cariboo, British Columbia, on the southwest side of the south fork of the Quesselle river, about four miles easterly from the town of Quesselle.

The property comprises thirty-four placer mining leases, aggregating 2,884 acres of land, and a block of pasture land containing 820 acres. The mining leases cover, for an area of 1,000 acres, the auriferous deposits of a system of ancient rivers and also two placer mining leases situated on 'Lucky Gulch' on the north side of the Quesselle river.

The company's water supply system, as now completed, consists of thirty-three miles of water pipe, a canal, having a capacity for diverting an average of 5,000 miners' inches of water under a head of 420 feet. The sources of supply are at Bonanza, Quesselle, and Morehead lake, ten miles distant from the company's mines at Bullion.

The gold recovered for last season amounted to \$88,837.88. The improved condition of the mine and plant indicates that the mine will be operated during the ensuing season at a reduced cost; the output, of course, will depend on the quantity of water available for the mining operations.

At the conclusion of the big canal system, however, the expectation is that the profits of the mine will be multiplied many times over.

Mr. Hobson brings the cheering news from the East that capital is again turning its eyes to British Columbia. He claims various large Eastern centres besides Montreal and Vancouver are interested in taking up proposals for the exploitation of the metalliferous deposits in the Cariboo.

Mr. Hobson is pleased to report that the C. P. R. is taking up the matter with the Tramway Co. with the prospect of bringing it to a speedy and successful issue.

Mr. Morley said the committee found on consulting Mr. Marpole that it was discovered that the C. P. R. was not as ready as was supposed to build to the north end of the Island, but the committee had a very satisfactory interview with the officials respecting the running of the railway over the Island.

This was seconded by W. H. Marcon, who said the people should watch corporation encroachments in every way.

P. C. Macgregor thought a committee of the board of trade should wait on the railway officials and press upon them the necessity of extending the road to the north end of the Island.

Replying to Mr. Morley, Mr. Lugin, who is chairman of the former committee which waited on Messrs. Morse and Hays on a former occasion, said the situation was fully and completely explained in his report. The report made by the committee of his interview was published. The very strongest arguments looking to the advancement of Victoria's transportation interests were made to Messrs. Hays and Morse.

UNEASINESS IN WARSAW.

Mobilization Order in Poland Leads to Threats to Strike.

A DISORGANIZED ARMY.

Warsaw, March 17.—Much uneasiness is felt here and at Lodz in view of the forthcoming mobilization of reserves. The government has requisitioned all the available military districts. The workers in the big factories here threaten to strike tomorrow, and some of the men in the smaller factories walked out today.

Paris, March 17.—The correspondent at Harbin of the Morning Mail gives a graphic description of the disorganization witnessed during their journey from the sea to Harbin. The wounded, the correspondent says, were lying exposed and unattended everywhere and the soldiers were unable to obtain provisions. Hundreds of stragglers cannot find their regiments. The trains hastening to Harbin were frequently attacked by Chinese bandits who at several places displaced the Russian officers are indignant, stating that the retreat was ordered when the positions at Tie pass were tenable.

Warsaw, March 16.—One of the highest officials in Poland said yesterday: "It is very well to talk of continuing the war, but with no leaders, no generals, no soldiers, no guns, and the theatre of war so far away, we are unable to transport troops quickly, and the war now appears to be ended. It is true we have soldiers in the empire, but it is impossible to transport them from central and southern Russia to Manchuria while the disturbances continue. All is quiet in Poland now, but our mobilization be given, and we will have a revolution."

Tale Of Disaster Yet Incomplete

Reports Indicate Abandonment of All Russian Artillery at Tie Pass.

Keen Race on Between Japs and Foes For Sungari Bridge.

London, March 17.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Times gives unconfirmed reports that the Russians sustained serious reverses at Tie pass, involving the abandonment of their remaining artillery and that the Japanese have cut their retreat north of Chantun, 40 miles above the pass.

An unconfirmed report from St. Petersburg states that General Kuropatkin will retreat, not to Harbin, but to Kirin and Vladivostok. This, however, is regarded as quite unlikely, and the possibility of a retreat to Kirin is considered very remote.

A question discussed here is the possibility of Russia evacuating Vladivostok and concentrating its garrison at Harbin. Various reports giving the alleged terms on which Russia has obtained a truce from the Chinese are current here and on the Continent.

These reports are conflicting in detail, but agree that the loss for a short time of the port of Vladivostok, with 100,000 men, and the rate about 9 per cent. A despatch from St. Petersburg to a London newspaper says that a bomb exploded on the tramway line close to the residence of M. Pobedonostev, procurator-general of the holy synod. Nobody was injured.

SUBSIDY CLAIM IS ABANDONED

Terminal Railway & Ferry Co. Come to Terms With The Corporation.

The Colonist ascertained yesterday on very excellent authority that the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Co. has abandoned all its negotiations looking to the arriving at a settlement with the corporation for the payment of the outstanding subsidies, and the re-institution of the ferry service for the handling of passenger traffic connected with the Grand Northern Island.

In other words, a determination has been reached not to disturb the status quo, which might well be handled by charges which it offered; but an arrangement has been made for the carriage of all passengers by the C. P. R. Thus it is clear that the railway and ferry companies are at a parting of the ways.

Mr. Kirloff, the war correspondent, continuing his disclosures of Russian army conditions, attributes the failure of the general staff to properly map out the country between Liaoyang and Mukden. The Russian loss of 45,000 men in October when the front was ordered to make a turning movement against Mukden is ascribed to the failure of the general staff to properly map out the country between Liaoyang and Mukden.

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Shipbuilders Ask For Bonus

Aid Bought by Yards on Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of the Dominion.

Sealing Schooners Which Hunted Off Cape Horn Heard From—Horn City In.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Delegates from British Columbia and Nova Scotia are urging upon the Dominion government the granting of a bonus on a tonnage basis to promote the sealing industry on the Canadian sea-coasts. It is understood that a bonus of \$5 a ton is sought. The Nova Scotia government has offered an additional bonus of \$10 on vessels built at Nova Scotia yards. This movement is of especial interest to Victoria, where the sealing industry is growing continually. At the present time there are one or more projects under way for the building of steamers. One of these is that of Captain Stronach and associates, who intend to build a steam freighter for general freighting in British Columbia waters. It is reported that the steamer which will be built by the Wallace Bros. yard at Vancouver, N. S., will not now be built. This report, however, cannot at present be verified.

The work on the steamer Venture is progressing rapidly, the boiler and the steam engine being expected daily. The vessel is expected to be ready to start service on the Northern route, to Naas and via ports on the British Columbia coast in the place of the Boscowitz, about May 1.

At present the local shipyards are very busy with repair work. The steamer Quana and City of Topaka are undergoing extensive overhauling and repairs at Esquimalt. The City of Topaka is being practically rebuilt.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE

At the beginning of the month a new lighthouse will be established in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on the eastern side of Chatham Bay, Straits of San Juan de Fuca. The particulars furnished for the benefit of mariners by the United States Lighthouse Inspector are:

About April 1, 1905, a fixed white lens-lantern light will be established on the Pointe de la Pointe, six feet above the base of the structure from which it will be shown, and will illuminate 240 degrees of the horizon.

The approximate geographic position of the light, as taken from chart No. 6, 300 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is: Latitude, north 48 degrees 35 minutes; longitude, west 124 degrees 14 minutes (48 seconds). Other Point, N.E. 5-16 E. 1 1/2 miles; Whaddah Island, right tangent N.W. north 17 1/2 miles; Sombrio Point, N.W. 11-16 W. 1 1/4 miles.

The structure is a white, one-story, frame building, with brown roof, with a shell on the west and east corners, from which the light will be shown. On the same date there will be established a second-class light, third-class order to mark the position of the light, to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of two seconds separated by silent intervals of 18 seconds' duration.

CITY OF SEATTLE

Will Replace Ramona on Alaska Route Tomorrow—Other Changes. Steamer City of Seattle has been placed on the Sitka-Vancouver route, instead of the steamer Ramona, which will revert to the Seattle-Vancouver route. The City of Seattle will sail from the coast on the 24th inst. for Skagway and ports of Southeastern Alaska.

Repairs to the steamer Spokane, which will handle much of the northern route to and from Alaska, are being hastened. She is at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. The steamer Rosa is still at Moran Bros. yard, and is expected to be ready to go back into commission the week after next.

If the predictions regarding the travel this year are verified the steamer Valencia will be placed on that route. The steamer Valencia is expected to arrive in the city on the 24th inst. The action was most arbitrary and utterly inexcusable.

BACK TO HALIFAX.

Sealing Schooners E. B. Marvin and Enterprise Will Not Come Here. The two sealing schooners which were ordered to Victoria from Cape Horn are being recalled to Halifax. The steamer Enterprise, which was to have sailed for Victoria on the 17th inst., is being recalled to Halifax. The steamer Enterprise, which was to have sailed for Victoria on the 17th inst., is being recalled to Halifax.

QUEEN CITY

Steamer Queen City, Captain Townsend, reached port last night from Quatsino and will depart for the Vancouver coast. The steamer has a rough trip, being delayed at Quatsino for forty-two hours on account of a gale blowing into the Sound. The steamer Enterprise, which was to have sailed for Victoria on the 17th inst., is being recalled to Halifax.

NEWS NOTES OF THE DOMINION

RECO PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS.

News Notes Of The Dominion

Nelson, B. C., March 16.—John M. Harris, president of the Reco Mining Company of Sandon, while here on his way to Spokane, announced this morning that the Reco company would declare a dividend and pay a second dividend of \$20,000. The last dividend of \$20,000 was paid on February 12, and the Reco has paid to date \$228,246. Mr. Harris added that a better dividend would have been paid but for the wild weather, which has stopped rawhiding ore at the mine.

Dr. Arthur returned to this city this evening after holding an inquest at Ymir on the death of James Wastegay, who escaped from the hospital on Monday night last, and who was found dead a mile up the railway track the following morning. The jury returned a verdict exonerating all the parties concerned with any negligence in connection with the case.

Quebec, March 17.—Premier Parent and his colleagues are busy at work fishing up arrears of public business and setting their house in order. Last night they sat in executive session until a late hour. While it cannot be denied that Mr. Parent's friends believe he has still a strong grip both upon the House and the political situation, his opponents claim to have now satisfactory assurances that the crisis will be brought to an end Monday or Tuesday next.

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION TO ASSEMBLE IN QUEBEC THIS YEAR.

Quebec, March 17.—The executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association decided to hold the next annual convention in the city of Quebec, September 19 and 20. The secretary reports that 230 passengers had been booked for the British excursion, including the Executive Council, from every province in the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

JUDGE DUFF SCORES BLUNDERING OFFICIAL

Seizure of Property for Taxes Characterized as Most High-Handed. From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, March 17.—The tax collector of the provincial government, W. L. Fagan, seized some canned salmon for taxes owing by the Seattle-Vancouver Sealing Company. The contention of the defendant was that the taxes were due in 1901 and the property seized did not exist at that time. The seizure was never assessed and no notice was served. The sale for taxes was not advertised as provided for in the act.

Belleville, March 17.—At the opening of the session today J. Betty, a young man who skipped out yesterday, with an appearance and pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy in connection with the bogus hotel boxes. He was refused and he was committed to jail. The trial of Rutan was then begun. Phil L. Lott being the first witness. While it cannot be denied that following witnesses contained nothing new.

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LASTED A LONG TIME.

It was in 1768 that Russia had the last emulsion of a sashy oyster. The convention held 200 sashies and each delegate received a medal.

Lace Curtains and delicate fabrics are best washed with Sunlight Soap.

NO INJURY FROM SCRUBBING OR IMPURITIES.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

The Separator that always keeps ahead of the procession. It turns out cream in 10 minutes. Lasts longer; requires fewer repairs. Built on common sense plan. The Separator with a Simple Bowl.



Fruit-a-lives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

Instead of Fruit.

Fruit is a splendid tonic for stomach and liver. The active principles give fruit its medicinal value. But they occur in such minute quantities, that when fruit is taken with other food, and goes through the process of digestion, their action is lost.

"Fruit-a-lives" are the active principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—extracted from fruit juices, combined by our own secret process, and compressed into tablets. They are the concentrated medicinal virtues of fruits and act much more effectively than any other known treatment in curing Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness and Kidney troubles. At all druggists. 50c a box.

Manufactured by FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

RECO PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS.

Nelson, B. C., March 16.—John M. Harris, president of the Reco Mining Company of Sandon, while here on his way to Spokane, announced this morning that the Reco company would declare a dividend and pay a second dividend of \$20,000. The last dividend of \$20,000 was paid on February 12, and the Reco has paid to date \$228,246. Mr. Harris added that a better dividend would have been paid but for the wild weather, which has stopped rawhiding ore at the mine.

Dr. Arthur returned to this city this evening after holding an inquest at Ymir on the death of James Wastegay, who escaped from the hospital on Monday night last, and who was found dead a mile up the railway track the following morning. The jury returned a verdict exonerating all the parties concerned with any negligence in connection with the case.

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The property situated on the Nicola coast, also about a quarter of a mile from Nicola Lake Post Office, and is one of the most beautiful locations in the country. Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the ranch and cattle, together with the land, on or before the 1st day of May next. Parties wishing for further information will be supplied with full particulars on application. JAMES CHAPMAN, JAMES D. GILLIES, Executors. February 1, 1905.

Was Not Able To Walk For Three Months.

Was Given Up To Die. The Doctor Said So.

Burdock Blood Bitters Saved Her Life.

Read what Mrs. Wm. Castillon, Newport, Quebec, has to say about Burdock Blood Bitters—"Last December I fell very sick and confinement. I was not able to walk for three months, and was given up to die by the doctor. My husband read of the many wonderful cures made by Burdock Blood Bitters, so I procured me two bottles. After using it for about ten days, I was able to get around, and could mend my baby without help from anyone, and am now well, and able to do my own work. I told a lady friend of mine who was troubled in the same way, and she used it with equal success. I cannot too highly recommend your medicine, for I know just how good it is, and hope and wish that anyone suffering as I did will give it a trial."

MANY TROPHIES OF WAR.

Japanese Legation at Washington Advised of Captures. Washington, March 17.—The Japanese legation at Washington has been advised by the foreign office at Tokio: "Railway station and other facilities for communication at Tie pass are in the hands of the Japanese. The Japanese have captured a large number of Russian provisions and a number of Russian soldiers. The trophies are considerable, but have not yet been counted. The prisoners taken in the direction of the head office are numerous, but the exact number is not yet reported."

ALLAN LINER OVERDUE.

Fear That Machinery of Hungarian Has Broken Down. Portland, Me., March 17.—Slight anxiety is felt for the Allan liner steamship Hungarian, which is a week overdue. Nothing has been heard since she left Glasgow February 25. It is believed that some accident has happened to her machinery.

PRINCESS VICTORIA RETURNS.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—Princess Victoria of Battenberg left tonight for London. Emperor Nicholas and the Empress accompanied her to the station at Tsarskoe-Selo.

SPORTSMAN'S TROUBLES.

Mr. Pookington Tells of His Experiences With Game Law and Police. Mr. Pookington, an Englishman, who returned from the West Coast on the steamer Queen City yesterday, feels aggrieved because of the manner in which the game protection law was carried out in his case. He and Mr. T. Dakin went prospecting, he said, on the Island coast. They went to Nootka to look for some copper and to return at Nootka. Mr. Pookington was asked to take out a sportsman's license, costing fifty dollars. He says the constable telegraphed to the head office of the provincial police asking that his baggage be searched for elk's heads. The police accordingly met the boat, but found no trophies.

A STRANGE WILL CASE.

Within a few days Max Fidler, of 83 Cook street, Brooklyn, who for many years has been making his living as a quilt-maker and not getting very rich, is being asked to make a final claim to a large share of a fortune of \$400,000. Fidler's wife, Mrs. Fidler, died last August at the age of ninety, and who was thought to be penniless for years the uncle has been a beggar in the streets of Nice, France, having deserted from the Russian army. When he died his small fortune was examined, and a will bequeathing \$200,000 francs to Baron Rothschild was found and thought to be a forgery. Securities were found that amount, however, and Rothschild was informed. He refused to accept the money. The only male heir living, it was discovered, was Max Fidler, the Brooklyn quilt-maker. Making his passengers two brothers, Fidler and Zola, is active; Fidler in Paris.

USEFUL AFTER FORTY.

"General Lewis Wallace, whose death was recently announced, became," says the Globe, "an author long after he had been a soldier and a lawyer. He was fifty-eight when his first and, as some think, his best story, 'The Fair God,' appeared. It was twenty years later he published the book with which his name has long been associated, the success of 'Ben Hur' was enormous. 'Ben Hur' lived to be nearly eighty. He had no fads about diet. He took nine hours' sleep, and smoked greatly, though he denounced the cigarette."

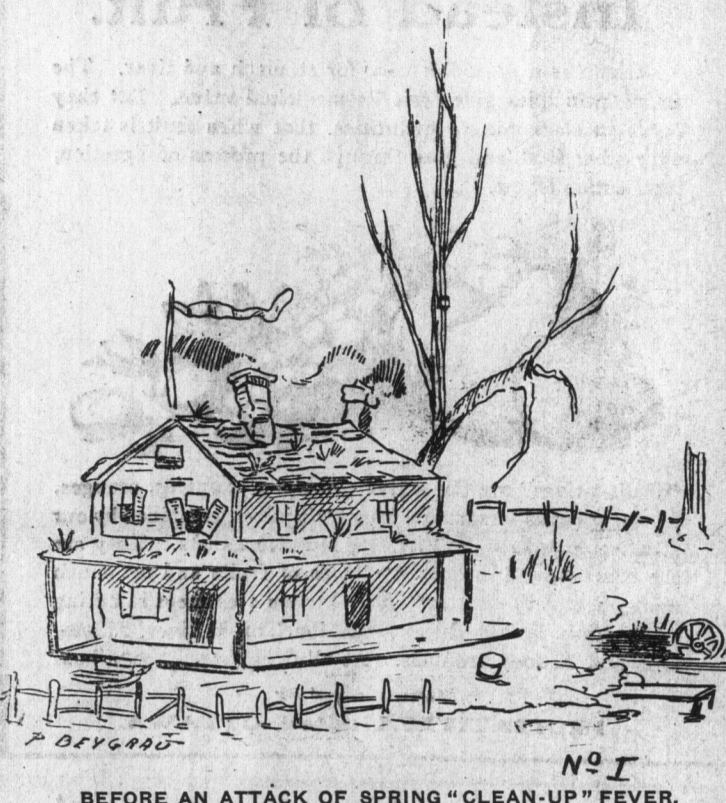
CASTLE RANCH FOR SALE.

The estate of the late Paul J. Gille, deceased, situated at Nicola Lake, Yale District, B. C., containing some 1,700 acres, with a high speed steam saw mill, and implements necessary for working the ranch; also about a quarter of a mile from Nicola Lake Post Office, and is one of the most beautiful locations in the country. Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the ranch and cattle, together with the land, on or before the 1st day of May next. Parties wishing for further information will be supplied with full particulars on application. JAMES CHAPMAN, JAMES D. GILLIES, Executors. February 1, 1905.

This page has been placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Tourist Association to draw attention to matters that might make Victoria more attractive as a "City of Homes" and resort for health and pleasure. Carrying out of idea has been in hands of Secretary Cathbert

How to Increase Victoria's Popularity As a Residential City and Tourist Resort

Today Victoria occupies a leading position amongst the tourist resorts of America, and literature describing and illustrating its attractions is to be found in all the leading cities and resorts frequented by the traveler in search of relaxation, health or pleasure. This was not so three years ago. It was difficult to learn anything about Victoria anywhere away from home. No one would have dreamed then of describing it as a tourist resort, especially our own citizens. But how different today. Let one take a walk along Government street and notice the store windows. There will be found sufficient evidence that Victoria has all the ear-marks of the usual tourist city. How few letters were received previous to 1902 from people desirous of spending their vacations or of residing here, compared with the thousands since. The reputation the city now enjoys for its scenery, climate and natural surroundings has made everyone who has heard of Victoria, and who contemplates a trip to the Pacific Coast, desirous of visiting us. It is only fair, then, to assume that, through the extensive advertising of the past three years, and on account of the cheap railway rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to Portland, which will be available to Victoria, that an immense number of visitors will be here this year.



BEFORE AN ATTACK OF SPRING "CLEAN-UP" FEVER.

VICTORIA'S CLIMATE

Much has been said and written, since the inauguration of the tourist movement in Victoria, of the advantages which the city possesses in temperature and rainfall in comparison with other cities in Canada, and even with those of the North Pacific coast, but few people have really any idea how great those advantages are. It is one thing to state that we have the most temperate climate on the Pacific Coast, or in Canada, in summer and the mildest in winter, and it is another thing to prove it by figures. The same may be said of the smallness of our rainfall in comparison with that of the cities of the Coast north of San Francisco.

The Tourist Association has endeavored since its inauguration to impress upon the people outside the city the real value of the climate of the country where the thermometer varies from 110 degrees in the summer down to 60 degrees (below) in winter, that the city does enjoy a mildness of climate which should be attractive to them, and to convince our own people of the immense value to the city of having such a climate. The particulars published, however, have been more or less fragmentary, and while showing the advantages of our climate during one portion of the year, the exact figures for the year round have not been published. The particulars published, however, have been more or less fragmentary, and while showing the advantages of our climate during one portion of the year, the exact figures for the year round have not been published. The particulars published, however, have been more or less fragmentary, and while showing the advantages of our climate during one portion of the year, the exact figures for the year round have not been published.

Meteorological Statistics. Dominion Meteorological Service. Central Office, Toronto, Ont. Pacific Coast Division. Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C. March 15, 1905. Table with columns for Temperature (Highest, Lowest, Mean), Rain, Snow, Total. Rows for 1904-Month and 1905.

It will be noticed that in fourteen months there has been no register lower than 22.7, so that even in the early morning we have never had more than 10 degrees of frost, and in all our winter months we have never had a lower average temperature than 39.3. The figures on rainfall are particularly interesting and very gratifying, showing that we have a much smaller rainfall throughout the year than any of the great cities in England. When we compare this climate with that of California, the greatest tourist resort in America, and know that the year round is scarcely such a thing known here as an encircling day, and that the average man can stand this Northern climate better than he can the one to the south of us, Victoria is ought to realize that one of the greatest assets we have in building up Victoria as a city of homes and a tourist and vacation resort for summer and winter, is that it has an immense financial value. We can do nothing better than to publish these facts to the world.

SALT-WATER SWIMMING

One of the most important proposals that has been made to the Tourist Association since its inauguration is one that is now receiving the serious attention of the attractions and sea-bathing committees. It is from a gentleman who is expert in the water under all circumstances and who is a capable engineer, and who is willing, as far as expenditure, to put his own money into the proposal. The scheme contemplated calls for the erection of a bathing pavilion at Oak Bay, in which will be constructed two large swimming tanks, where the water will be heated to a temperature of from 70 to 120 degrees. In this same building there will be all kinds of slippers, medicine and other baths. In fact, almost everything that could be found in a first-class resort or sanitarium. It is contemplated to allow the water to be pumped continuously into these large swimming tanks, and the escape to flow into a large lagoon or lake which would enable several hundred people to bathe in the open air when the weather was suitable, and which would offer excellent facilities for aquatic sports.

The remarkable scenic attractions of Oak Bay would be an important factor in making such a resort a success. Few places in the world have such natural surroundings as Oak Bay, and the tramway connects it with the city, the

A Few Reasons Why Victoria Fences Do Not Come Down

The Victoria small boy—and some large ones—will be a public nuisance, especially to storekeepers, but it is actually occurring, of course, no newspaper would think of publishing it otherwise. "As the cadets were lined up last Sunday, and the long-service medals were being presented, the principal of a private school walked up to the five officers who were standing up behind the line of cadets. "Why don't you fall in?" he asked. "I have, sir," said the corporal."

The ordinary tourist is often the forerunner of the permanent resident. His trip is often taken to spy out the land for a new home, and especially if he has lived in a rigorous climate, subject to extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, essentially necessary that no stone should be left unturned to increase Victoria's attractiveness as a residential city and its popularity as a vacation resort.

It is a great mistake to assume that this necessity devolves either upon the City Council or the Tourist Association. Individual effort is indispensable. Every citizen should feel a pride and a pleasure in living in a city that has had so many nice things said about it, such as many celebrated travelers have given utterance to during the past few years, and therefore, should do his utmost to increase its attractiveness. This applies especially to the property-holder, not only in the public interest, but in his own.

This is the time of year when the good housewife is concerned about her spring cleaning. What a blessing it would be for the many people, who, perhaps, have never given it a thought, could catch the spring cleaning fever with reference to the outside of their property. How many tumble-down fences are there that look disreputable, that would stand up straight and be respectable for a few hours' work and 25 cents' worth of nails. How many barren pieces of front yard that seem almost ashamed to be in the same street with their neighbor's little garden, that would blossom and smile at the passer-by for the expenditure of a little labor and 50 cents' worth of flour seeds; and how many cosy homes there are (inside) that now look lost and forlorn, that would attract and please if given a coat of paint. And suppose that every resident in every street got this spring fever and tried his best within his means to brighten up his home, he would have the added enjoyment of living there, would be improving and making more valuable his property, and how soon would this fair city of ours be taking on a new dress and become more attractive to strangers and make them more inclined to purchase homes here. Last spring one real estate agent sold three houses in one week, chiefly because of their beautiful gardens. It is hoped that many of our citizens will endeavor to make their homes as pretty and attractive as those shown in the illustrations.

The Boulevarding of Streets might also receive the attention of those living on thoroughfares wide enough and who wish to improve the appearance of their property and the city. There is no greater object lesson of the beauty of this improvement than Linden Avenue and Elliott Street. There is no doubt but that this had something to do with the readiness with which the lots on these new streets found purchasers, and it is hoped that every new street that is opened up will be laid out in this way.

To clean the sides of the streets should be the endeavor of the city, especially upon those streets through which the electric cars run, so far as finances will allow. There is no city on the Coast where the streets generally are cleaner than those of Victoria. This has been asserted by strangers time and again, and particularly by the engineers of the several cities in the Northwest when they visited here some time ago. Then, again, the large amount



LINDEN AVENUE AND FORT STREET.

of permanent sidewalks laid last year and in previous years has done much to add to Victoria's appearance and to stamp it as a prosperous and progressive city, and probably this work will go on again vigorously this year. There are many other matters along these lines that might be dealt with here, such as the re-planting of the flower beds in Bastion Square, the renovating of the fountain, the putting of Pandora street into a children's park, and many other improvements that would go a long way to add to our city's attractiveness; but perhaps sufficient has been said to induce citizens to act individually, first, and, if so, collective action will not be long delayed.

In order to improve the popularity of Victoria as a resort there is little that is needed except to establish more amusements; in fact, this is absolutely necessary. It is quite possible to draw a large number of visitors from year to year to admire our scenery and to enjoy our climate, but unless there are means of recreation it will be difficult to get these people more than once; while, if there were a number of amusements in full swing, we would continuously draw a crowd of people, especially from the Sound and near-by cities, to spend a few days whenever they wanted a vacation. In the case of visitors from Eastern points it is just as necessary. Very few people will come from larger cities to spend their winter or summer here if, after they have visited the various points of interest, there is nothing further for them to do and nothing to amuse them; therefore, nothing is so imperative at the present time in order to make this city popular as a resort, as well as a residential city, than that certain amusements should be inaugurated. In this connection a People's Palace is certainly above all others what is required. Those who on fine evenings visited the Douglas Gardens can realize in a measure what enjoyment could be derived from such a place of amusement, where concerts could be given every night in the year, summer and winter, and where innumerable other entertainments and attractions could be provided. The difficulty of raising the necessary capital for such a desirable resort is, of course, the impediment, and it is unfortunate that, unlike some cities of the East and of the Old Country, we have no wealthy people here imbued with such a love for our lovely city to donate such a necessity to us; therefore, it seems as if we must continue to plod along, making the best of what we have and not complaining of what we have not, until the time comes that sufficient capital and enterprise can be secured to accomplish the desired end.

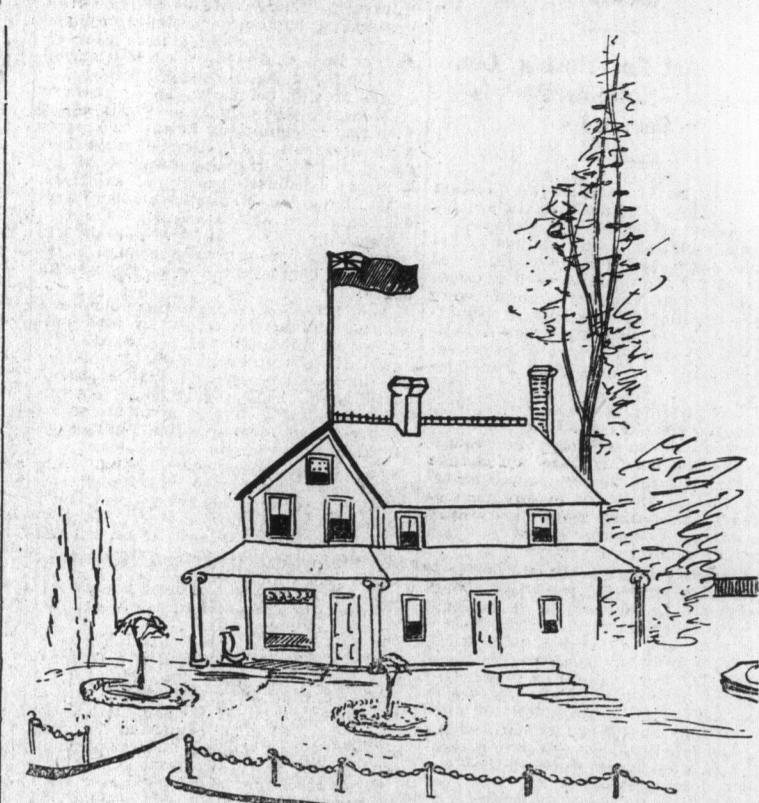
Next in importance is the necessity for public bathing facilities. At present we have not even a swimming bath. The writer remembers twenty years ago in England, cities of a smaller size than Victoria were compelled to provide public baths from a sanitary standpoint. Such being the case, it is inconceivable that in the enlightened present, where most of the people are well-to-do, it is impossible to establish and maintain what is such a necessity, and which, on account of the salt water, would be such an attraction. This is, again, a question of finance.

To persons of limited means, however, who wish to take advantage of the large floating population in the summer in order to embark in some profitable enterprise, there are several things that might be inaugurated—namely, the purchase of a few donkeys or goats for the use of children in the park or at some such place as Oak Bay; the hiring of small yachts to visitors; the inauguration of a small steamboat service from Victoria around Esquimalt or some other suitable place that would make one or two trips daily for a 50-cent fare, which would not only be found profitable, but add very much to the pleasure of visitors. These are within our reach and should not be difficult to obtain for this summer. Each successive year the business would increase, and so would the popularity of the city.

Many of these suggestions can be carried out by individual citizens, and it is hoped that they will be. Very often too much is expected of the city council, associations or corporations, in the belief that they are the only and proper persons to inaugurate these things. These bodies, on the other hand, have usually all they can do in other directions with the money at their disposal. Therefore let every individual this year do his best to improve the appearance of the city and to provide more amusements and recreations, and Victoria will receive a great aid in her progress towards becoming the most attractive, the most pleasant and the most beautiful city in the West and the Pride of the Pacific.



WHAT MUST HAPPEN BEFORE CITIZENS WILL PULL DOWN THEIR FENCES.



AFTER AN ATTACK OF SPRING "CLEAN-UP" FEVER.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

It is always understood that first impressions are the most lasting. Love at first sight, it is said, can never be effaced; no matter what experiences one is called upon to go through in after life, the first attachment will always stand out clear and distinct, apart from the rest.

If any of our citizens have had occasion to leave home since the new docks were established over James Bay, they will have, from their own sensations when leaving the boat on their return, some idea of the impression which must be conveyed to visitors upon their first arriving in our city. There is no

place on the North American continent where people are landed in the midst of any such surroundings, and if there is anything in Victoria which gives to it the appearance of a tourist city it is the exceedingly charming picture presented as the people leave the steamer. In all other cities on the Pacific Coast the docks or railway stations are in situations which are the reverse of pleasant, let alone attractive. Therefore in this one feature Victoria stands out as pre-eminently a most delightful and charming city, and we cannot wonder if, as we know has been the case, many of our visitors fall in love with Victoria at first sight.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Through the courtesy of Dr. I. W. Powell, the Tourist Association has received a large portfolio of pictures of improvements that have been carried out in Ottawa by the Ottawa Improvement Commission. This is interesting in view of this issue of the Colonist. The work in Ottawa is costing a very large amount of money, and has been devoted largely to improving the width of existing roadways, in planting trees and shrubs, and in making boulevards, where the old roadways were of very little use in their then condition, and

the reverse of attractive. This excellent portfolio will remain on the table in the Tourist Rooms for the benefit of those citizens who would like to see what is being done in the Dominion Capital. Victoria does not need very much of this sort of thing. Nature has done everything possible to make the surroundings of the city such as to awaken the admiration of all who behold her. Just a little enterprise on the part of our citizens will make the city itself fit to be amongst such surroundings.

DO YOU KNOW

That a very prominent railway man recently in the city stated that if he owned Victoria real estate he would pawn his life insurance to hold on to it. That there is more money in circulation in Victoria than in any other city in the West, and fewer unemployed workmen. That five hundred strangers a day spending \$6 each distributed in hard cash \$300,000 per month, over ten times as much as the Tramway Company does in \$200,000 per month. That this scarcely equals the amount of the salaries of all the employees of the tourist travel during the months of last year, and is not one-half of what it will be this year. That the city has not to pay one dollar bonus to any company or corporation to develop the industry—simply to keep on advertising among the people and beautify the city.

Offensive Advertising Signs

Under a society which is called the Civic Improvement Association, in many cases the owners of the property, when they are called to the matter, decided to remove them; and in another a lady went out into the street and painted out the signs on the rocks with her own hands. What about that signboard at the junction of Oak Bay Avenue, which has spoiled one of the best views in Victoria, and those signs on the rocks at the Gorge, etc., etc.?

FROM ROSSLAND CAMP.

News of the Mines and Tonnage Shipped for Week. Rossland, B. C., March 18.—A. Hill, manager and consulting engineer of the Le Roi No. 2, and Director C. D. Haggard, who have been here inspecting the properties of the Le Roi No. 2 for the past week, will leave for London tomorrow. Mr. Hill was seen today and he made the important announcement that the intention is to explore the properties of the company to a depth. The workings are now down to the 900-foot level, and the intention is to deepen them to a level with the recently found rich ore shoot on the 1,450-foot level of the Le Roi. Mr. Hill said he was negotiating with A. J. McMillan, the managing director of the Le Roi, with a view to obtaining his consent to reaching the low levels of the Le Roi mine. It was Mr. Hill's impression that such explorations would be of benefit to both mines. The question was still in abeyance, as no agreement had yet been reached. No matter, however, what the result of the negotiations with the Le Roi might be, the policy of the management was for deeper mining. The recent developments in the Le Roi, Centre Star and War Eagle mines resulted in the finding of shoots of ore of a high and good grade, and this lends encouragement to the belief that similar results will follow from deeper explorations in the Le Roi No. 2. Mr. Hill stated that he and Mr. Haggard visited the Trail smelter today,

TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA.

Robert, Okla., March 18.—A tornado struck Forth, a small town near here, killing one man, whose name is not given. John and Charles Jones were fatally injured and six others hurt. Sixteen houses were demolished.

WOULD LIKE OUR SENATE.

Montreal Star. Roosevelt likes his job all right; but city folk his heart whenever he looks across the Canadian border and perceives the kind of senate we have.

Bill to Amend Assn in Committee Whole

Some Important Made in the Interest

The Premier Cont on Amendment Act.

THE House assembly and after prayer following was the message: Petition

Mr. Murphy presented petitions asking for an Placer Mining Act.

Bills.

Mr. Henderson introduced further amendments to the Mr. J. A. Macdonald, an order of the House of responsibility relating to Mr. Kirkland, of A.I.C. 30, 1904, be brought do der be made that all c lating to the A.I.C. be new addition to A.I.C brought down.

The bill to amend Railway Co. passed the Assessment

The bill to amend the section was committed, Mr. R. Constitutional and the sion lands are not sub taxation. Mr. J. A. fore questions that p 5, which stipulated that ing these lands should local treasury. As the something unintentional the section, as the go it was not intended t lands, while the assn applicable to this constri stand over fo

Mr. Cotton raised the amendment was out volved the imposition c croached upon a prerog emment.

Mr. Oliver said it was private member to mov against on other side

Mr. Haworth would amend the section deal of farm personali rived from farms by le plements, vehicles and property of the occup and used for farming the value of \$500.

This amendment wa Finance Minister. Mr. Oliver argued ment might be constru property up to \$499.99 does in \$500 and the full amount. He qu ness of this.

The amendment pas Mr. McInnes propos improvements up to the Hon. Mr. Tatlow sa proposed reduction u to \$3000 to three, cent. In view of this adoption of Mr. McIn would be going too fa Mr. McInnes and Mr it that the Finance J argument might be r the position that amendm or bad, should be rej cause they emanated thout rate, and this sent to.

The amendment wa Mr. Haworth would section with section I tion on real property of \$5000 for the rest of This amendment bel the intentions of the go ed the rate provided i

Hon. Mr. Tatlow s that it dealt with a bill from three to fou Mr. Oliver propos tion increasing the tax the rate provided i

The point was take ment was out of ord that it dealt with a croached upon a prerog emment.

A lengthy discussio parliamentary rules, Speakers' decisions we vestigated, and the Board and other m cedure were introduce question. Finally th ed that the amendme of over 100 tons daily. The motion of Mr. S Speaker by deciding the question resuming in the reject ment. The motion of ister fixed the tax at carried.

Some changes we phraseology of the cl the income tax and of, to remove possibi Hon. A number of n tions were made in r culars to be supplied by assessment. The mules and forms attach also subject to revisio view to improvement ment. The bill was r amendments.

The bill to establi was passed by the com Dyking Hon. Mr. McBride bate on the second re specting dyking asses